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Canada. Canadian Travel Bureau



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THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
TRAVEL BUREAU

OTTAWA

CANADA



Issued under the authority
of the Minister of
Northern Affairs and National Resources

THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

The Trans-Canada Highway starts at St. John's in Newfoundland and ends at Victoria in British Columbia. Generally speaking, the highway follows the shortest practical route across Canada consistent with the needs of the provinces and the interest of Canada as a whole. When completed it will provide North American motorists with one of the finest scenic touring routes in the world.

This great route is more than a promise. Already ten years and millions of dollars worth of construction work have gone into building the trans-continental paved all-weather road. From the Ontario-Manitoba boundary to Calgary the Highway is virtually an accomplished fact and is the main artery for tourist traffic across the Prairie Provinces.

From St. John's, Newfoundland the Highway loops westward across the northern part of the province and down to Port Aux Basques in the southwest corner. Ferries connect it to the mainland at North Sydney, Nova Scotia. Ferries also connect the mainland sections of the Highway with Prince Edward Island, between Caribou, N.S., and Wood Islands, P.E.I.; Borden, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B. From there the Highway passes through quaint villages and famous Canadian cities as it makes its way west.

Most of the cities it touches are familiar to North American motorists; Antigonish and New Glasgow, Nova Scotia; Moncton and Fredericton, New Brunswick; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Ottawa, Peterborough, Lindsay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Kenora, Ontario;

Winnipeg, Portage La Prairie and Brandon in Manitoba; Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current, Saskatchewan; Medicine Hat, Calgary and Banff, Alberta, and Revelstoke and Kamloops, New Westminster, Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria in British Columbia.

The total distance of the Trans-Canada Highway is approximately 4,480 miles but it should be kept in mind that this mileage does not include travel through Quebec as that province has not entered into the Federal-Provincial Trans-Canada Highway Agreement. There are, however, good highways through Quebec linking the Trans-Canada Highway routes in New Brunswick and Ontario. The approximate mileage through Quebec is 390 making an overall total of about 4,870 miles.

The Trans-Canada Highway, as such, is not yet complete but it is of course quite possible and feasible to travel from coast to coast via the present highway system - the greater part of which is paved and follows the present Trans-Canada route.

This booklet is meant to give motorists a general picture of the Trans-Canada Route in each province as it now exists, the physical gaps yet to be completed and the alternate routes by-passing these gaps.



NEWFOUNDLAND

The Trans-Canada Highway in Newfoundland runs from St. John's, the capital city, across the province to Port-aux-Basques, on the southwest coast, a distance of 587 miles including 26 miles in Terra Nova National Park. Of this total, 260 miles have been graded to Trans-Canada standards. With a few exceptions, the route is gravel-surfaced and weather conditions play an important part in its day to day conditions. Drivers are well advised to exercise caution on some of the older curved stretches of road which are temporarily incorporated in the main highway.

There is a 10 mile stretch of road still to be completed between the National Park boundary near Port Blandford and the National Park boundary near Charlottetown. This section of road will be finished and passable for traffic by July 1959. Meanwhile, this gap is bridged by two car ferries which operate on hourly schedules across Clode Sound between Bunyan's Cove and Charlottetown.

The Canadian National Railways operates the new multimillion dollar ferry "William Carson" between Port-aux-Basques and North Sydney, N.S., on a daily schedule. This ferry can carry 50 cars.

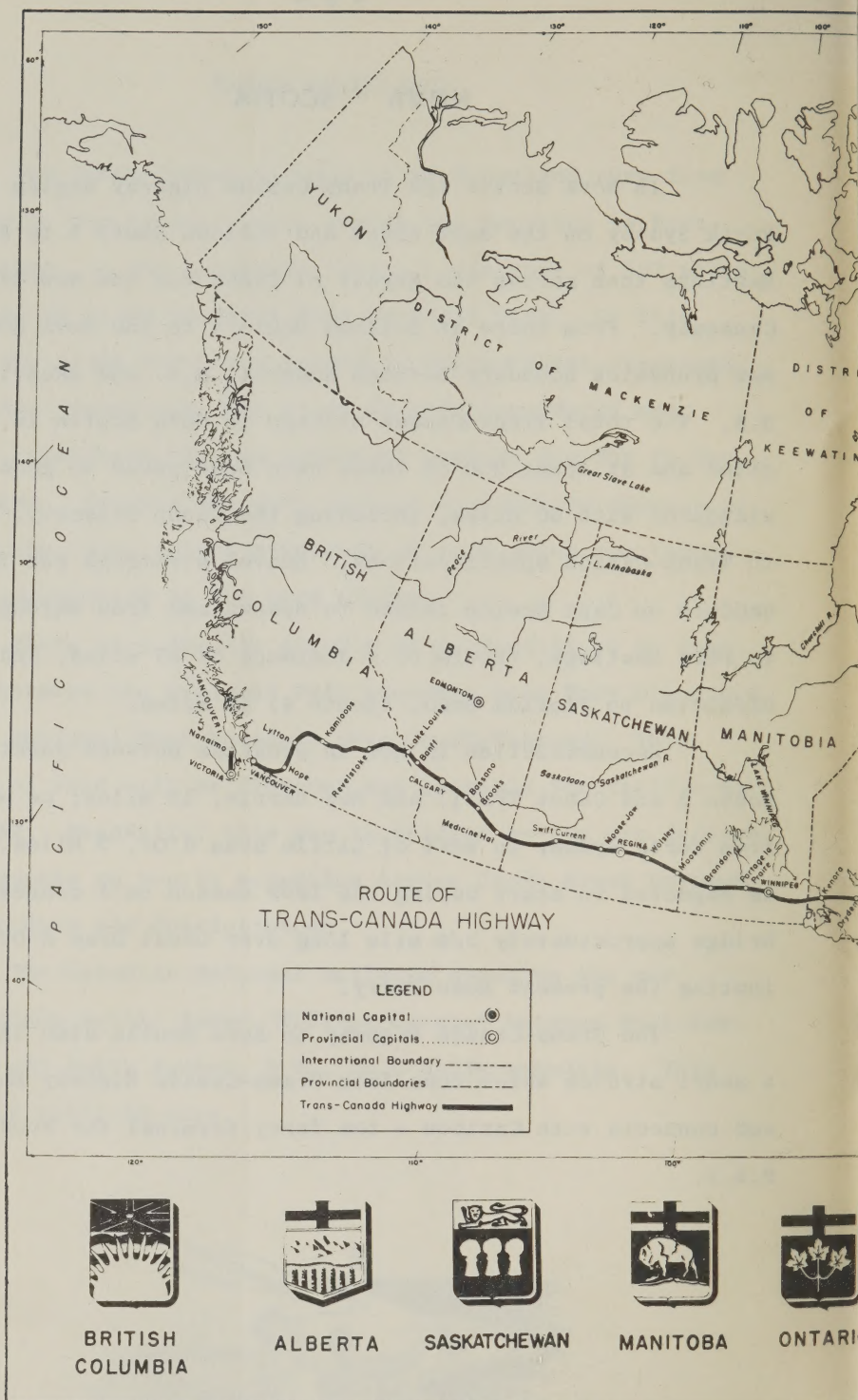


NOVA SCOTIA

In Nova Scotia the Trans-Canada Highway begins at North Sydney on the east coast and follows Route 5 to Port Hastings then across the Strait of Canso via the New Canso Causeway. From there it follows Route 4 to the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick boundary between Amherst, N.S. and Sackville, N.B. The total Trans-Canada mileage in Nova Scotia is 301 miles and at least 200 of these have been paved to good standards with 60 miles, including the Canso Causeway, paved to Trans-Canada specifications. Gravel stretches run from Baddeck on Cape Breton Island to Nyanza and from Whycocomagh to Port Hastings, (Route 5) a distance of 37 miles; and from Glenholme to Florida Road, (Route 4) 18 miles.

Reconstruction is now in progress between Junction of Route 5 and Cabot Trail, and New Harris, 13 miles; as well as from North Sydney to west of Little Bras d'Or, 5 miles. Work is expected to start during the 1959 season on a causeway and bridge approximately 3/4 mile long over Great Bras d'Or eliminating the present Ross Ferry.

The Trans-Canada Highway in Nova Scotia also includes a short stretch which runs from Trans-Canada Highway Route 4 and connects with Caribou - the ferry terminal for Wood Islands, P.E.I.

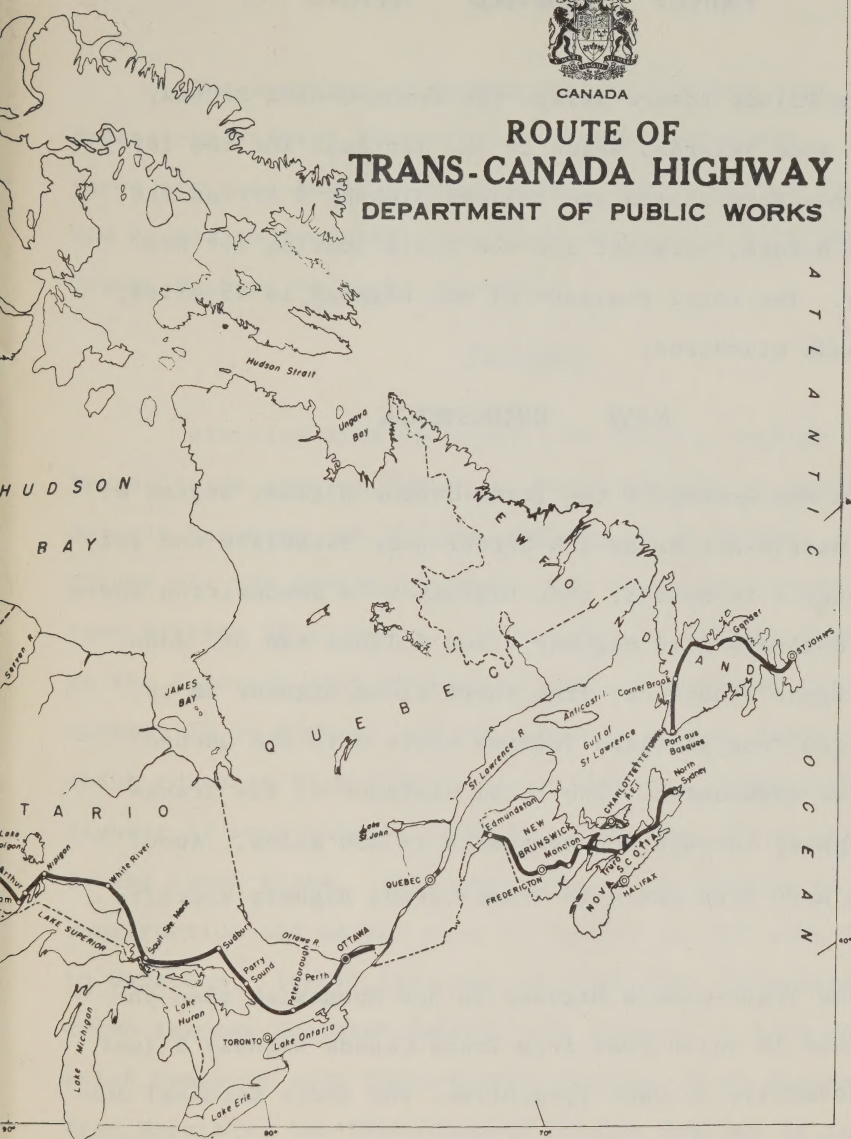




CANADA

ROUTE OF TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



QUEBEC



NEW BRUNSWICK



NOVA SCOTIA



PRINCE ED.
ISLAND



NEWFOUNDLAND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In Prince Edward Island the Trans-Canada Highway starts at Wood Islands, which is the terminal for the ferry service from Nova Scotia and follows Highway 2 across the Island to Borden, terminal for the boats leaving for New Brunswick. The total distance of the highway is 75 miles, Trans-Canada standards.

NEW BRUNSWICK

In New Brunswick the Trans-Canada Highway begins at the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick border near Sackville and follows Highway 2 to Sussex; then Highway 9 to Fredericton where it again connects with Highway 2 and follows the St. John River to Upper Woodstock; from there along Highway 2B to Hartland and from Hartland follows Route 2 to the Quebec border near Edmundston. The total distance of the Trans-Canada Highway through New Brunswick is 390 miles. About 110 miles have been paved to Trans-Canada Highway specifications.

The Trans-Canada Highway in New Brunswick also includes Route 16 which runs from Trans-Canada Highway 2 just east of Sackville to Cape Tormentine, the ferry terminal for Borden, P.E.I.



QUEBEC

The Province of Quebec has not entered into the Federal-Provincial Trans-Canada Highway Agreement. However, there are good paved highways right across Quebec from the New Brunswick to Ontario boundary connecting with the Trans-Canada Highway in those provinces.

ONTARIO

Starting from the east, the Ontario section of the Trans-Canada Highway begins at Point Fortune on the Quebec-Ontario boundary and follows Highway 17 to Ottawa, through Ottawa via the Ottawa Queensway now under construction, and then Highway 15 to Perth. From Perth it follows Highway 7 to the junction with Highway 12 west of Lindsay; then along Highway 12 to Highway 103 and north on 103 to Highway 69 which connects with Highway 17 at Sudbury. From Sudbury, Highway 17 continues westerly to Sault Ste. Marie and north to the Agawa River. From that point, the highway is under construction and is not open to traffic around Lake Superior to Marathon. (Until this gap is completed, motorists may drive through Northern Ontario via Highway 11 from North Bay which connects with Trans-Canada Highway 17 at Nipigon.) From Marathon, the Trans-Canada follows Highway 17 to Nipigon and on across Northwestern Ontario to the Manitoba boundary.

The total length of the Trans-Canada Highway in Ontario including the Ottawa Queensway is 1,446 miles. Except for the gap between the Agawa River and Marathon the route is

almost entirely paved. The main exceptions are Highway 69 just north of Parry Sound to Britt and some sections along Highway 17 from Marathon to the Manitoba boundary. The alternate route around Northern Ontario (Highway 11 from North Bay) is mostly paved but there are some sections which are gravel.

MANITOBA

In Manitoba the Trans-Canada Highway begins at the Ontario-Manitoba boundary and follows Highway 1 across the Province to the Saskatchewan boundary. The total distance is 309 miles and the whole route is paved and virtually completed to Trans-Canada standards.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan is the first province in Canada to complete to Trans-Canada standards the whole of the Trans-Canada Highway through their province. It was declared officially open in August, 1957. The new paved highway, designated as No. 1, extends from the Manitoba boundary on the east to the Alberta boundary on the west and covers a total distance of 406 miles.

ALBERTA

The total mileage of the Trans-Canada Highway in Alberta (Route 1) is 333 miles, 51 of which are in Banff National Park. It has been completed from the Saskatchewan-Alberta Boundary to Calgary, a distance of 215 miles. The

remaining section from Calgary to the east entrance of Banff National Park (67 miles) has also been completed except for asphaltic seal coat surfacing which will be completed in 1959, and 3 miles which are under construction in the Calgary-Bowness area. The 51 miles of Trans-Canada Highway in Banff National Park has been completed to Trans-Canada standards except for the asphaltic seal coat surfacing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In British Columbia the Trans-Canada Highway begins at the Great Divide on the Alberta-British Columbia boundary and follows Highway 1 through Yoho National Park to Golden. From Golden there is a physical gap through the spectacular scenic country of Glacier and Revelstoke National Parks to Revelstoke, now under construction and scheduled to be completed by December 31, 1960. This relocation will shorten the travel mileage in British Columbia by 100 miles from its present 680 miles. The present alternate routes are north via the Big Bend Highway from Golden to Revelstoke following Route 1 or via Highway 95 from Golden south to connect with Route 3 and then across British Columbia via this southern route. The Big Bend is an all-gravel road, closed during the winter months. From Revelstoke the Trans-Canada follows Route 1 right across British Columbia to Vancouver and Horseshoe Bay. From Vancouver and Horseshoe Bay regular boat services are operated to Vancouver Island at Nanaimo and Departure Bay connecting with Route 1 to Victoria. Except for the physical gap between Golden and Revelstoke and a few short stretches of gravel between Revelstoke and Vancouver, the route is paved.

Travel Information

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau, a branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, provides a free information service on travel to and within Canada.

The Bureau works in close co-operation with other federal departments and with provincial and local tourist associations and information bureaus, and inquiries are regularly referred to those sources so that full information shall be supplied.

In order that inquirers may obtain all available data, including the full benefit of unpublished information, they are urged to state their needs definitely, and in detail and, if possible, name the particular section of the country in which they are interested. Inquiries should be directed to the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

Provincial Bureaus

The following provincial tourist bureaus can give information on their respective provinces:

NEWFOUNDLAND - Tourist Development Office, St. John's

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau, Charlottetown

NOVA SCOTIA - Tourist and Information Bureau, Halifax

NEW BRUNSWICK - New Brunswick Travel Bureau, Fredericton

QUEBEC - Province of Quebec Tourist Bureau, Quebec City

ONTARIO - Department of Travel and Publicity, 67 College Street, Toronto

MANITOBA - Bureau of Travel and Publicity, Legislative Building, Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN - Department of Travel and Information, Regina

ALBERTA - Alberta Travel Bureau, Legislative Building, Edmonton

BRITISH COLUMBIA - British Columbia Government Travel Bureau, Victoria

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YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES)	Canadian Government
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